AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACE A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Stater, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 16 Years; G. A. Martin is News Editor.

EL PASO HERALD

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In the Garden

OME into the garden, Maud, from your divan swit and snug; for the spring-time is abroad, and the garden must be dug. Come into the garden, do, and you'll know what labor means; we'll toll the long summer through and harvest a pint of beans. The winter's an also ran, spring's here, with its wrens and doves; so come with your sprinkling can, and come with your leather gloves. The call of the soil is heard, the call that old Adam knew, and, though it's a thing abourd, we'll toil as our neighbors do; our labor is all in value, we know, ere we do a stroke, all useless the stress and strain, and the garden is a joke. For cutworms will take the corn, and chinciblugs destroy the peas, as sure as that we were born to fool with such tasks as these. The hall will destroy the beets, and also the succetash, and when we desire green cats, we'll key them, and pay the cash. But come to the garden, Maud, regardless of things like these, get close to the fertile god, and crawl on your hands and knees. Come forth to this verdant scene, away from your Persian rugs! Oh, come with your Paris green, to kill the potato bugn! (Copyright by George M. Adams.)

-WALT MASON.

How El Paso Began

ORTUNATELY there is a way to rest the mind, soul, and nerves; it consists in going back in imagination something over fortunes of the Spanish explorers and the friers in their first attempts to develop the region now everywhere known as "The El Paso Southwest." It is a

develop the region now everywhere known as "The El Paso Southwest." It is a most interesting story that is appearing only in the El Paso Herald, from the pen of a competent historian. The brief and authoritative history began yesterday in The Herald and will run in daily instalments for about ten days.

Yesterday Herald readers were told of the first explorations in this immediate vicinity, beginning about 1581, though so far as any written history shows, Junn de Onate in 1598 was the first to tread the soil of want is now El Paso. There is still some difference of opinion as to just where Cabera de Vaca traveled as 1893 S. Some students will believe that he came through this locality, or There is still some difference of opinion as to just where Cabeza de Vara traveled in 1535-36. Some students still believe that he came through his locality, or very near here, judging from his description of the country traversed on his way to the Spanish settlements in Mexico. But Onate's record, of setting foot here in 1598 and naming the ford "El Paso del Rio" after taking possession of New Mexico in the name of the Spanish sovereign, is believed to be the earliest absolutely authentic record of a European setting foot on this exact spot.

Yesterday's Herald told of the earliest Spanish expansion into New Mexico and Nueva Viscaya (which included the modern Chihushus); of the early missions and settlers in the El Paso district, 1659-80; of even earlier attempts to establish missions; of the mission at Casas Grandes; and of the splendid mis-

sions and settlers in the El Paso district, 1659-80; of even earlier attempts to establish missions; of the mission at Casas Grandes; and of the splendid missionary pioneering of the Franciscan frients.

Today Mrs. Kean takes up the Pueblo revolt of 1680, the great trek down the Rio Grande from the northern settlements, and the establishing of Yuleta or Isleta, Sensou, and Socorre, in this valley; also the establishing of the first mission in what is now Ciudad Juarer (about 1632) and the beginning of work on the permanent mission and menustery building (1659).

Today the actual account of the founding of the church or mission of Guadalupe in what is now Ciudad Juarer is given, translated from the original record still preserved in the old church across the river.

record still preserved in the old church across the river.

It is all a fascinating story of military, religious, and civic heroism, and it is most fortunate that its publication happens to coincide with the publication of news of another crisis at which these ancient settlements have arrived. Merely to read the accounts of the travels and hardships, the grand achievements and boundless ambitions of those first explorers and settlers, must have a tendency to bring these two peoples into closer accord, by reason of the wider and deeper knowledge thus gained of the relation of the Spanish-Americans to our own southwestern history, and of the part they played in redeeming this region from the

After all, we of this day cannot escape from the influence of this continuous record running back to a generation or two before the first English settlements were made on the Atlantic seaboard. Sober contemplation of the facts disclosed in this history may deliver some readers from the ridiculous error of referring to the Spanish-Americans of the southwest as "foreigners." The American lineage of many of the families still prominent in the southwest runs back to the time of queen Elizabeth in Great Britain.

And in reading, don't think of an ancient feud or of an ancient grudge, but instead, think of an ancient peace, an ancient friendship, an ancient life of splendid

schievement for civilization.

This summary of El Paso's ancient history will appear serially in The Herald for about ten days. Be sure to read and save the complete story, for it is the first time it has been told with authority from original sources.

Watchful Waiting

HIS being the first time Huerta has agreed to anything, perhaps Americans will be inclined to attach more importance to his acceptance of the mediation plan than it really deserves. But none the less it is something to have the man in a frame of mind where he will even listen to his ABC's and his dear friend the United States. When Huerta once begins to cuddle up to president Wilson, perhaps it will no longer be necessary for big strong men with cat rifles to guard our powder houses.

cat rifles to guard our powder nouses.

This is mediation, not arbitration. Mediation is only the intervention of friends in the effort to get parties to agree. Arbitration involves a more or less judicial determination of a question, upon prior agreement of the parties to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. Mediation is effectual only in case the parties to the dispute consent to settle along the lines suggested by the mediators. Arbitratier is compulsory in its awards upon honorable nations.

This present Mexican mix-up involves much more than Mexico's relations

with the United States; it involves the rights and safety of thousands of foreigners of all nationalities, and the relations of their respective governments with Mexico. No settlement can come to anything that does not insure the full recognition of personal and national rights of these foreigners and foreign powers in Mexico. The United States might squirm out, but some other powers perhaps have never learned how to soutrm—in dealing with a weaker power.

A lot of Americans who have come out of Mexico in response to the latest

order from Washington, are asking what the next move is to be, and wby they were ordered out. Take the case of the Tigre mine in Sonora, for instance: everything was running along peacefully there, and the Americans had been assured of full protection. But in response to the peremptory order from the American consul, the mill was shut down and all Americans came to the United States. The mines are still running—with Mexicans exclusively—but the mill is down and in course of time the stopes will fill with ore and mining will cease. The company store is opened at regular hours, business goes on much as usual, peaceful and orderly-but the consul said get out, and the Americans got, after having declined on half a dozen warnings to leave in the past. They want

to know why they were ordered to come out, if conditions are not to change.

The same story might be repeated in a hundred places over the republic, where great American and foreign industries have been shut down because of orders from the American state department, and tens of thousands of Americans have come out of the country by the direction of our government, leaving everything behind, and many of them being reduced from comfortable circum to comparative poverty. European powers have followed the example of our own

government, evidently expecting something to happen.

It is not easy to see how any mediation can accomplish a restoration of these people to their rights in Mexico, or can accomplish a revival of American prestige in Mexico. But then, mediation sometimes accomplishes wonderful things, and there can be no harm in giving the dove of peace a show—if only to enable the United States the better to prepare itself to meet eventualities. Certainly the departments of national defence have not slept or hesitated in their work of making ready for whatever might occur. There can be nothing but admiration for the way the whole movement of ships and troops has been handled since the word went out. And after all, things have got to such a pass that it is a question of what is to be done, not so much a question of when. A few days or weeks stringing along, after the years of hesitation and indecision, cannot make very

much difference in the long run.

The only wish of Americans and Europeans in connection with the mediation plan or any other plan that may be suggested for sottling the vexed Mexico problem, is that whatever is done may be in accord with the best American eccedents, and may serve permanently to reestablish American and other foreign

14 Years Ago Today From The Herald This Date 1900,

Will Burges will leave fought for an Antonio, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Bruce and family have left for Brooklyn, N. T.

Chas Zeiger, proprietor of the Zeiger clinkowl, is now in Albuquerupe.

Justice A. W. Spencer was out yesterday, for the first time since he was all taken ill.

ter to get Kansas street open from San Antonio street to Overland street.

A number of prominent people of Jonrex are preparing for a picnic Sanday at the grounds directly above the dam. The committee on invitations consists of M. A. Cuaron, R. Garris, T. Moreno and J. O. Naiera. About \$150 has been collected to defray the expenses.

penser.
Last night's session of the city coun-Chas Zeiger, proprietor of the Zelger hotel, is now in Albuquerque. Justice A. W. Spencer was out yeasterday, for the first time since he was taken iii.

Mrs. G. C. Wimberly and her mother, Mrs. Carraithers, have left the city on the T. R. P. for Jackson, Tenn., to spend the summer.

County assessor Geo. Huffman is now bury taking the assessment of property and is around town dully with his beeks and papers.

Work is progressing stendily on the new belining being creeted by C. E. Halley, on the west aide of the court-house and unless semichiar is densimmediately, it will be a difficult mat

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

A the chewing gum industry is threatened by the trouble is threatened by the lasting. said H. L. Potter, the confectioner. "We get practically oil our chiefe for the manufacture of gum from Mexico. about six-nevenths of our supply, acand trouble with Mexico will undoubtedly cut this off. Parenthetically, I have often wondered why El Paso could not get a chewing gum factory when monce is restored in Mexico. We are nearer to Mexico than any of the cities in which the big facories are

cities in which the big facories are incented.

The latest statistics published by the department of commerce show that during the calendar year 1913 the United States imported 12.401.31s pounds of chiele, valued at \$5.112.500. According to the paniphlet on Mexico recently issued by the Pan-American Union, the word thicle is of Asico origin, and is the name given to the sup of the sapote Zapotilla. It is this sap which is the boxis of practically all the chewing gum used in the United States.

known is the Shorto Zapotilla. It is this say which is the bosis of practiculty all the chewing gum used in the United States.

The Astraces of Mexico were the first the United States.

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The States of Mexico were the first the Indian chewed a gum to quench thirst and releve exhaustion. They obtained it from the sapote tree by tapping, and today the manner of gathering major sugar in Mexico and the States.

The supoic tree is usually found in groups, frequently grows to a height of the States of the S

is then the chewing gunt of community is the Line estimated that 20,000,000 pack. It is estimated that 20,000,000 pack. It is suggressed to that make the collected by their mosts than its Elemon from attack, said an American at the collected by their mosts than its Elemon from attack, said an American at the collected by their mosts than its Elemon from attack, said an American at the collected protected by their mosts than its Elemon from attack, said an American at the suggression that mission are considered to the city, with its behalf with a general of its said than the feet of the city, with its behalf with a general feet of the city, with its behalf with a general feet of the city, with its behalf with a general feet of the city, with its behalf with a general feet of the city, with its behalf with a general feet of the city, with its behalf with a general feet of the city, with its behalf with a general feet of the city, with its behalf we was unbeauting and its deep channel would make perfect to the city which it is suggested in that the feet of the city, with its behalf with the feet of the city with the feet

The Beginnings of Spanish Settlement In the El Paso District---1581 to 1685

(Part H-Early Missions and Settlers, 1632-80; The Pueblo Revolt; Founding of Mission of Guadalupe.)
For the El Paso Herald, by ANNE HUGHES KEAN
(Cooperating with Prof. Herbert E. Botton, University of California)

a rescue early to quell the turnuit and jet lake the pricess back to New Mexico. The Establishment of Mission America. Senera de Gandalupe, 1859.

The actual persanent occupation of El Paso thow Ciudad Juarez, Moxatook place in 1659. In that year father Garcia de San Francisco y Zuniga again visited El Paso, in company with Fray Francisco de Salazar, and laid the foundation of Mission Nuestra Senora de Gandalupe.

Since the work of Garcia may be regarded as the corperstone of the El Paso, establishment, a short exetch or his life will not be amiss at this point. Garcia entered New Mexico as a missionary in 1618, going there as a companion of Fray Antonio de Artesgo, and in the train of Fray Estevan de Perca, mentioned above. At that time Garcia was a lay brother, having fefused to take orders because of his humility.

At the resummand of his superious, who

Heap of the hotels for them. There were as much interest there in the devel of spinned and the spinned and the

Cooperating with Prox Herbert E Botton, University of California)

To MEET the northward moving wave of settlement from Nueva Vircaya, a counter wave flowed from New Mexico. In 1840 the Pueblo indians—among whom the New Mexico in 1850 the Pueblo indians—among whom the New Mexico in 1850 the Pueblo indians—among whom the New Mexico in coloniate of so so by their disantifaction with Spazink rule. They plotted to rise on August 11. The conspiring the New Mexico is the mining and the property becoming known, they rose on the coloniate of the imper river had gashered for protection. On the 25th the settler raised the singe and withdraw coloniate of the upper river had pathered for protection. On the 25th the settler raised the singe and withdraw of the lower river had been coloniate of the upper river had been coloniate of the upper river had been coloniate of the upper river had been coloniated to take refuse and withdraw to the settler raised the singe and withdraw to the protection. On the 25th the settler raised the singe and withdraw to the protection. On the 25th the settler raised the singe and withdraw to the protection. On the 25th the settler raised to the research of the coloniate of the lower river had been coloniated to take refuse a conditional settlement of the coloniate of the coloniate of the coloniate of the coloniate of the settler raised to the coloniate of the c

The Daily Novelette

to the inspecting room.

II.

"Ah!" cried Nordina joyausty, for this was the first sign of spondinks she had directed all day Fishing the suspicious looking sardine from the chute with nimble fingers she held it to the Fishtolight to verify her diagnosis. Just as the heat of the light was about to explode the dynamite, Kris Englesies of rushed forward and huried the lish from her hand so forcibly that it struck the east sardinery wall. The wall was never seen again.

"Oh, my brave Krist" fluttered Nordina, when she had recovered from the shock of the concussion. "I had no idea that my position was so dangerous. Kris, ini-spring ga lingle." (See footnote.)

He gathered her in his arms.

(Footnote: Norwegian for "Kris, I should warry about staying single.")

INDICTMENT AGAINST INDOME.



"This Is My B rthday Anniversary"

I shot an arrow into the sir, It fell to earth I knew not where; For so swiftly it flew, the sight Could not fellow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air, It fell to earth I knew not where; For who has night so keen and strong, That it can follow the flight of song?

I found the arrow, still unbroke; And the song, from beginning to end, I found again in the heart of a friend. -Longfellow

Today's birthday anniversary list reads: W. Mertin Spansel, 10.
Helen Goodman, 17.
Jount Britten, 12.
Marion Bookittle, 14.
John W. Harrison, 12.
Fred Zeimer, 16.
Annie Poril, 11.
Billis Harrison, 19. Billis Harrison, 12. Annie Pozil, 31.

Pernice Pender, 1. A ticket to the Bijou goes to each one named above who will come to The Herald office for it.

THE FOUR TABBY CHIL-DREN TAKE A WALK



DINT you know them? These are the Tabby children.

Yes, and the worst part of it is that it is only I coleck in the afternoon, but they have to go to bed for the rest of the day. They are all there. Tottle, Einkle, Tessie, and Tom, who wouldn't even shut his eyes after bis. Now this is shown in his passes, they worked Mrs. Tabby almost into cat fiss and she coulon! Go for a walk near being a terrible socident.

They started off our a walk because they worked Mrs. Tabby almost into cat fiss and she coulon! do her washing. They pulled its starch from the table and spilled it and being the table and spilled it and being the table and spilled it and being the polices of a walk and told them not to go man. They goldish pond in the park. I solve the goldish pond in the park to gold the goldish pond in the park. I solve the goldish pond in the park to gold the goldish pond in the park to gold the gol

Financiers

BY GEORGE FITCH, Author of "At Good Old Siwash,"

FINANCIER Is a man who can A make two dallars grow for him-

The financier does not do this by earning the money. This would be

